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A MANUAL OF
MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS
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A MANUAL
OF
MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

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A MANUAL
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MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

BY
THE REV. EDWARD THRING,
HEAD-MASTER OF UPPINGHAM SCHOOL;
LATE FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



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COMMON LATIN MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

THE Verb is said to be in a Mood when it shews by its form the nanner in which action or existence is viewed, as certain or uncertain, definite or indefinite, as a fact, or as a conception of the mind more or less vivid.

The Moods are Four: the Indicative, the Conjunctive, the Imperative and the Infinitive.

The Indicative states or *indicates* a positive fact, as, 'He goes.'

The Conjunctive represents the notions of supposition, uncertainty, or dependence, with respect to action or existence, as, 'Were he to go, he would,' &c.

The Imperative commands, as, 'Go.'

The Infinitive Mood denotes the sense of the Verb apart from all conditions, excepting occasionally the notion of Time, as, 'To go.' But the Infinitive Mood is really a verbal substantive and not a Mood.

The Conjunctive Mood is always used in Latin unless a definite fact is to be stated.

There are four great classes of sentences in Latin in which the Conjunctive Mood is used,—Conditional Sentences, Relative Sentences, Time Sentences, and Dependent Sentences.

In English, Relative Sentences are always Indicative, as far as the Relative is concerned.

That is, the instances of Relative Conjunctive constructions in English are so few, as to give no help in learning Latin or Greek.

In English, Time Sentences are always Indicative, as far as the Time Particle is concerned.

That is, the instances of Relative or Time Conjunctive constructions in English are so few, as to give no help in learning Latin or Greek.

In English, Conditional Sentences are very often Indicative.

In English, many Dependent Sentences are Indicative.

In Latin, the Conjunctive Mood is always used in the Dependent Sentence, and, unless there is a special intention to mark definiteness and fact, in the other sentences also.

This difference of idiom arises from the ease with which a Latin expresses Mood distinctions, which makes the Latins fond of using Moods, and from the difficulty in English of expressing Moods, which makes us avoid Moods, whenever it is possible to do so without serious loss of sense.

THE RELATIVE SENTENCE.

Relatives are joined either with Indicative or with Conjunctive Moods according to the sense intended. If the Relative refers to a definite person or fact, the Indicative is used, if not, the Conjunctive.

Persons definite are, first, any particular individual; then any number taken as one, a class, as, '*Qui grammatici vocantur*,' i.e. 'grammarians as a class.'

Facts definite are, first, any single fact, then, any number of similar facts taken as one, a habit.

Persons or facts are indefinite, when out of any number more or less are selected on account of some quality or other, i.e. when the sort or character of person, not particular persons, are mentioned, as '*Qui in grammatica floruerint*,' the sort of persons who were grammarians.

When relatives applied to a definite person or fact are followed by the Conjunctive Mood, they give, either, 1st, the character, as, '*Animus is qui plus cernat*,' = 'That soul which is such a one as to see,' or 2ndly, the reason, as, '*Jure igitur ille gravis, cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens*,' = 'inasmuch as, because.'

Subordinate relative clauses in Latin almost always follow the *construction of the principal clause in mood.*

Note. The Relative is often exactly equivalent in sense to a Conditional Conjunction and a Pronoun combined; thus its construction is nearly allied to that of Conditionals. Relative Particles of Time, Place, &c. all follow the same laws of construction, and Dependent sentences also are generally only a peculiar form of Relative sentences, and do not differ in Construction from them; perhaps in all cases their origin is relative.

Note. Many adverbs, e.g. Perhaps, possibly, &c., give a Mood sense, i.e. that sort of sense that is given by the change in the Verb which we call a Mood change, and therefore are much used in English, where in Latin a Mood change is enough.

The Nymph.

Stagnum

Nympha colit, sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcum
Flectere *quæ* soleat, nec *quæ* contendere cursu.

OID. Met. IV. 302.

Pleasant madness.

Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,

Qui se credebat miros audire tragædos,
In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro.
Cætera qui vitæ servaret munia recto
More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.

HOR. Ep. II. 2. 128.

Content.

Argentum, vestes Gætulo murice tinctas
Sunt *qui non habeant*, est *qui non curat* habere.
i.e. Many have not got, I know one who does not want them.

HOR. Ep. II. 2. 181.

A Storm.

Secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, *quæ* et nostros in castris *continherent*, et hostem a pugna *proberent*.

CÆS. B. G. IV. 31.

Old age.

Senex, ne *quod speret* quidem habet; sed est eo meliore conditione, quam adolescens, quum id, *quod ille sperat*, hic jam consecutus est. Ille vult diu vivere: hic diu vixit. CIC. *De Sen.* XIX. 68.

THE TIME SENTENCE.

Time Particles in Latin are definite and indefinite. Their construction is the same as the Relative Pronoun, for they are Relatives. And Relatives of place, manner, &c. have exactly the same construction as Relatives of Time.

Time sentences have two clauses of this form:—‘When so and so, then so and so.’

The Mood used in Latin depends on whether the time spoken of is viewed as definite, or indefinite.

Definite time is first a fixed point of time, a moment; next any space of time viewed as a point, a minute, an hour, a day, a year, &c.

Indefinite time is when no fixed moment is taken, but something is viewed as taking place at some time or other in a longer period.

As ‘When he was in India, he hunted,’ = ‘*Quum esset*,’ i.e. ‘Not all the time, but at various periods not fixed.’

All time sentences where the time is a fixed point have Indicatives.

All time sentences where the time of each clause is exactly commensurate with that of the other, have Indicatives, as

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios *dum* piscis *amabit*,

Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

All time sentences where the time is a fluctuating period have Conjunctives.

The second clause of a time sentence is always Indicative as far as the time construction is concerned.

The English time sentences are almost always Indicative.

There is this strict rule in Latin: In double claused sentences, Presents always follow Presents, and Past Tenses always follow *Past Tenses*. Strict Present Tenses and Strict Past Tenses are *never intermixed*.

The Present Tenses are the Present and Future, the Past Tenses are the Imperfect and Pluperfect. The Perfect Tense is sometimes past, as, *Veni*, I came, sometimes Present, as, *Veni*, I am come.

This is common sense; e.g. 'I am going home, and I had arrived there,' is nonsense. So also is, 'If I am going home, I had arrived there.' So also is, 'I am going home, that I had arrived there.'

But the Latin extends the rule very strictly to all those instances which other languages allow, where the sense is plain, though the grammar is not quite correct without supplying an ellipse, e.g. 'If it were farther off, I will pluck it down,' i.e. 'I will pluck it down wherever it is, and I would do so if it were farther off.' This construction would be inadmissible in Latin.

DEFINITE TIME,

i.e. the moment when, or during the time that.

The greyhound.

Ut canis in vacuo leporem *quum* Gallicus arvo
Vidit et hic prædam pedibus *petit*, ille salutem;
 Alter inhæsuro similis jam jamque tenere
Sperat et extento *stringit* vestigia rostro.

Ov. Met. I. 533.

Narcissus to his shadow.

Spem mihi nescio quam, vultu promittis amico:
Quumque ego *porrexi* mea brachia, *porrigis* ultro
Quum risi, *arrides*.

Ov. Met. III. 457.

INDEFINITE TIME,

i.e. any period not precisely fixed.

N.B. The Latins always used Conjunctives when it was possible to do so, i.e. they intend emphatically to mark precision by Indicatives. This arose from the ease with which the language expresses mood distinctions. On the contrary, the English never

use Conjunctives unless they are obliged to express uncertainty; this arises from there being no proper Conjunctive forms in English.

Rule. In Latin, if the sense can admit a Conjunctive, put one.

The tame stag.

Cervus erat forma præstanti et cornibus ingens,
Hunc procul errantem rabiðæ venantis Iuli
*Commove*re canes, fluvio *quum* forte secundo
Deflueret, ripaque æstus viridante *levaret*.

VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 492.

The standard-bearer.

Hoc *quum* magna voce *dixisset*, se ex navi *proiecit* atque in
hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. CÆS. *B. G.* IV. 25.

The British attack.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum
missa, *quum* pars hominum in agris *remaneret*, pars etiam in castra
ventitaret, ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari
nuntiaverunt majorem pulverem videri. Cæsar, *quum* paullo lon-
gius a castris *processisset*, suos ab hostibus premi *animadvertit*.

CÆS. *B. G.* IV. 32.

INDEFINITE PLACE, MANNER, VALUE, &c.

RELATIVES OF PLACE, MANNER, &c.

Velim, ibi malis esse, *ubi* aliquo numero *sis*, quam istic, *ubi*
solus sapere *vid:are*. CIC. *Fam.* I. 10.

Nemo sit, *quin* ubivis, quam ibi, *ubi est* esse *malit*.

CIC. *Fam.* VI. I. I.

Quod *ubique* habeat frumenti ostendit.

CÆSAR, *B. C.* II. 20. 8.

Montis sublime cacumen

Occupat, *unde* sedens partes *speculetur* in omnes.

OV. *Met.* I. 667.

Oculi, *quocunque* inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori re-
quirunt. CIC. *Mil.* I.

Hæc negotia, *quomodo se habeant*, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo. CIC. *Fam.* II. 5.

Vide, *quanti* apud me sis. CIC. *Fam.* VII. 19.

The Particles 'donec' and 'dum' in the sense of *until* seem to belong to the dependent sentence, as introducing final clauses, but are merely Time Particles with the ordinary construction.

When '*until*' means up to the time, merely denoting *sequence* of time, not *connection* of events, the Indicative mood is used in Latin, as

Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu,

Læsaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere

Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat.

Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum

Usque sequens *pressit*, dum retro quercus eunti

Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

Ov. *Met.* III. 88.

'But at last Cadmus followed up his blow, *when at length* an oak met him.'

But when the two clauses are connected in sense by the particle, and imply a process passing from one phase to another, then the Conjunctive is used, as

Neutro inclinaverat fortuna *donec* adulta nocte luna surgens ostenderet acies falleretque. 'The moon rising *caused* the fortune of the day to change.' TAC. *Hist.* III. 23. The two clauses are connected as cause and result.

Pondera saxorum Vitelliani provolvunt, disjectam fluitantemque testudinem lanceis contisque scrutantur *donec* soluta compage scutorum exsanguis aut laceros *prosternerent* multa cum strage.

TAC. *Hist.* III. 27.

The two clauses are connected as cause and result.

THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

Every Conditional sentence has two clauses expressed or understood.

The form of a Conditional sentence is, 'If so and so—then so and so.'

There can only be in any language three main kinds of conditions, and therefore three main kinds of conditional sentences; the rest will be varieties of these.

1. An entirely imaginary case, or mental picture, implying no judgment on the chances of the case occurring or not occurring.

This construction does not exist in the Latin language. In English the form is, 'If he should,' &c. 'Then he would,' &c.

2. (a) A supposed case in indefinite past time, { 'If he should have,' 'he would have,' } this rather implies that the case has not taken place. In Latin this is expressed by a Pluperfect Conjunctive in the 1st clause, followed by a Pluperfect Conjunctive in the 2nd clause. The common English formula for this is, 'If he had,' 'he would have.'

Nisi tu Tarentum amisisses, nunquam recepissem.

- (b) A supposed case in definite past time which might have taken place, but has not, or is not known to have done so,
 'If he spoke { then, }
 'If he was speak- { or } he would,' &c. In Latin this is ex-
 ing { now, }
 expressed by an Imperfect Conjunctive in the 1st clause, followed by an Imperfect Conjunctive in the 2nd clause.

As any past tense put in the 1st clause of a Conditional sentence implies in some degree that the condition has not occurred for we know the past, and cannot make suppositions about what we know without implying this, it becomes possible to say, 'if this was now going on,' using a past tense, inasmuch as we imply that it is not, and our knowledge refers to a past idea. Any past statement is in some degree a picture recalled by the mind. Let a condition be added, and this mental picture loses much of the time idea, and becomes more entirely pictorial.

Si mea navis ferretur, ignoraretur ista fides.

As both 2 (a) and (b) are alike in kind though not in degree, for both negative the condition (a) less and (b) more; both constructions can be substitutes for the missing number 1, 'If he should, he

would' of Greek and English, not as being in any way really translations of it, but as being according to the greater or less leaning to a definite view, the nearest approach to the idea contained in it. Present Conjunctions also sometimes convey the idea.

3. A probable supposition. 'If he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{be,} \end{array} \right\}$ he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may be, is,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{will be.} \end{array} \right\}$ '

In Latin this is expressed by a Present Conjunction in the 1st clause, followed by a Present Conjunction or Future Indicative or Imperative in the 2nd.

'*Si Alexis abeat, videas flumina sicca.*'

There is a fourth case in which a consequence follows on a condition taken for granted. Grant so and so—so and so follows, e.g. 'If it thunders, it lightens.' The Indicative Mood will be used for this, as no uncertainty is implied in the main idea.

In all these constructions Indicative Tenses can occur when great vividness is wanted in a clause.

Past and Present Tenses must never be intermixed.

Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctives may be intermixed, the Imperfect expressing continuance, the Pluperfect a single act.

The three constructions will be called number 2 (a) and (b), and number 3 pure, when the same tenses and moods occur in both clauses:—number 2 (a) (b) and number 3 mixed, when the tenses or moods are not the same in both.

NUMBER 2 (a) PURE.

Ovid's complaint to the waves.

Mittere me Stygias si jam voluisset ad undas

Cæsar, in hoc vestra non eguisset ope.

OVID. *Trist.* I. 2. 65.

A faithful friend.

Thesea Pirithous non tam sensisset amicum,

Si non infernas vivus adisset aquas.

OV. *Trist.* I. 4. 19.

*The first Clause suppressed.**The icebound sea.*

*Si tibi tale fretum quondam Leandre fuisset,
Non foret angustæ mors tua crimen aquæ.*

OV. *Trist.* III. 10. 41.

FIRST CLAUSE SUPPRESSED.

The conditional clause is very often not expressed but understood. This is especially the case when the subjunctive is used to express an opinion gently.

Camilla.

*Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas;
Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumente
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.*

VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 808.

Old age.

Obrepere, aiunt, senectutem citius quam *putassent*. Primum quis coegit eos falsum putare? Quid enim? citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? CIC. *de Senect.* II. 4.

A still stream.

*Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes,
Perspicuas ad humum, quas tu vix ire putares.*

OV. *Met.* V. 595.

Death no evil.

Quo quidem me proficiscentem haud sane quis facile *retraxerit*; neque tanquam Peliam *recoxerit*. Quod si quis Deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem; nec vero *velim*, quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari. CIC. *de Senect.* XXIII. 83.

Wishes.

Nunc ego Triptolemi *cuperem* conscendere currus,
Misit in ignotam qui rude semen humum:

Nunc ego Medæ *vellem* frenare dracones:
Quas habuit fugiens arce, Corinthæ, tua.
Nunc ego jactandas *optarem* sumere pennas,
Sive tuas, Perseu, Dædale sive tuas.

OV. *Trist.* III. 8. 1.

SECOND CLAUSE SUPPRESSED.

The den of Cacus.

At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ:
Non *secus ac si* qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas *reseret* sedes, et regna *recludat*
Pallida, dis invisæ; superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, *trepidentque* immisso lumine Manes.

VIRG. *Æn.* VIII. 241.

Antoniæ accused.

Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in Antonium vertit, *tanquam*
signum incendendæ Cremonæ *dedisset*, quæ jam flagrabat.

TAC. *Hist.* III. 32.

THE DEPENDENT SENTENCE.

The Dependent sentence has two clauses, a statement, and something growing out of that statement: as, 'He reads—that he may be wise.'

The rules are simple:—Present Tenses after Present Tenses,—Past after Past.

When the first clause is Present, and it is necessary to speak of the Past in the second, the Perf. Subjunctive must be used, as, 'Vereor *ne* barbarorum rex *fuisset* Romulus.' CIC. *Rep.* I. 37.

When the third Singular Conjunctive is used as an Imperative, it is really the second clause of a Dependent sentence (as it is in English), the first being understood, 'Let him live,' 'vivat.' Sometimes the first clause is expressed, as, 'sine vivat ineptus.'

When the clause beginning with 'that' is a direct Accusative.

case, it will not be Conjunctive in Latin, but the Infinitive and Accusative.

The exile's wishes.

Nunc ego jactandas *optarem* sumere pennas,
Sive tuas Perseu, Dædale sive tuas;
Ut tenera nostris cedente volatibus aura
Aspicerem patriæ dulce repente solum.

OV. *Trist.* III. 8. 5.

The golden age.

Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum *ut viseret* orbem,
Montibus, in liquidas pinus *descenderat* undas.

OV. *Met.* I. 94.

Long life not necessary.

Neque enim histrioni *ut placeat*, *peragenda est* fabula; modo, in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur: nec sapienti usque ad *Plaudite* vivendum. CIC. *de Senect.* XIX. 70.

Love of honour.

An censes (*ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier*) me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam, essem terminaturus. CIC. *de Senect.* XXIII. 82.

To live over again burdensome.

Quod si quis Deus mihi *largiatur*, *ut ex hac ætate repuerascam*, et in cunis *vagam*, valde recusem; nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari. CIC. *de Senect.* XXIII. 83.

The dead care not for ridicule.

Sin mortuus, (*ut quidam minuti philosophi censent*) nihil sentiam, non *vereor*, *ne* hunc errorem meum mortui philosophi *irrideant*. Hæc habui, de senectute quæ dicerem. Ad quam *utinam perveniat*, *ut ea*, quæ ex me audistis, re experti probare *possitis*.

CIC. *de Senect.* XXIII. 86.

The scythe chariots.

Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque *ita* currus *collocant*, *ut si illi a* multitudine hostium premantur expeditum ad

suos receptum *habeant*, ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione essedarii *efficiunt*, *uti* in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in jugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere *consuerint*.

CÆs. B. G. IV. 33.

The Oratio Obliqua, or narration of another person's words, is simple in its constructions. First of all no Indicative Mood will be found in it as it gives that other person's view, and not the writer's own positive fact statements, and therefore is not Indicative. The main rules for guidance are, that *all* the principal clauses depend on the introductory word *narrat*, *dixit*, &c. and *all* therefore are accusatives and Infinitives; whilst all the verbs of the minor clauses are put in such tenses of the Conjunctive Mood as would naturally follow the main Infinitives by ordinary rules.

A Question never affects the Construction, which may always be dealt with apart from the question.

Thus, *Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?* is the same as, *Querelis me tuis exanimas*; *Cur?* as far as the construction is concerned.

If the question is what is called an indirect question, that is, a question following a verb of asking, expressed or understood, it cannot be thus disjoined from the context; but the construction is quite unaffected by it, and is always the ordinary conjunctive construction of the Oratio Obliqua, to which it really belongs.

COMMON GREEK MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

COMMON MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

THE Optative Mood is most uncertain, the Conjunctive next in order, the Indicative states a fact. The Optative, therefore, properly belongs to Past construction, the Conjunctive to Present, as the Past is less vivid than the Present.

ἐἴ in ordinary Classical Greek is never constructed with the Conjunctive.

εἰάν, ἥν, in ordinary Classical Greek is never constructed with the Indicative or Optative.

No relative or particle combined with ἄν, as ὅτε ἄν, ὅταν, ὅς ἄν &c. is ever constructed with the Indicative or Optative in ordinary Greek.

No Conjunctive is ever used in the second Clause of a Conditional sentence.

An Infinitive, and occasionally a Participle is constructed with ἄν. These are really second Clauses of a Conditional sentence always, the construction being altered by some introductory word.

The Participle may be used instead of any first Clause to make it more vivid, i.e. any first Clause may be represented as granted by the speaker, and an actual fact.

ἄν is never used with the Present or Perfect Indicative or an Imperative, or (except in Homer) with a Future Indicative in ordinary Classical Greek.

All Conditional sentences, in all languages, must fall under *three main heads*:—

1st—An entirely imaginary case, or mental picture, implying no Judgment on the chances of the case occurring or not occurring.

2nd—A supposed case, which might have taken place, but has not, or is not known to have done so.

3rd—A probable supposition.

There is a fourth case, in which a consequence follows on a condition taken for granted. Grant so and so—so and so follows, e.g. 'If it thunders, it lightens.' The Indicative Mood will be used for this in all cases, as no uncertainty is implied in the main idea.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

- (1) An imaginary Condition and an imaginary Consequence in Greek (No. 1 pure) are expressed by *εἰ* with an Optative in the first clause, and *ἄν* with an Optative in the second. Formula, 'If he should—he would.'

The Formulas are intended to express the ordinary English equivalents.

In English there are comparatively few Conditional sentences with Conjunctions in both Clauses.

Παῦσαι· βλέπουσα δ' εἰς τὰ τῶν πέλας κακὰ
ῥάων γένοι' ἄν εἰ λογίζεσθαι θέλοις.

EUR. *Frag. Dict.* 1.

Οἶκος αὐτὸς, εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι
σαφέστατ' ἄν λέξειεν.

ÆSCH. *Ag.* 37.

Μέγ' ἄν τι κομπάσειας ἀσπίδ' εἰ λάβοις.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1122.

Ἐν γὰρ πολλ' ἄν ἐξέυροι μαθεῖν,
ἀρχὴν βραχεῖαν εἰ λάβοιμεν ἐλπίδος.

SOPH. *O. T.* 120.

Κὰν σοῦ στραφεῖη θυμὸς, εἰ τὸ πᾶν μάθοις.

SOPH. *Trach.* 1134.

Εἴης φορητὸς οὐκ ἄν εἰ πράσσοις καλῶς.

ÆSCH. *P. V.* 981.

- (2) A supposed case, which might have taken place, but has not, or is not known to have done so (No. 2 pure), is expressed by *εἰ* with a Past Indicative in the first clause, and *ἄν* with a Past Indicative in the second. Common Formulas,
 'If he was, } he would have.'
 'If he had, }

Εἰ μὲν τόδ' ἡμᾶρ πρῶτον ἦν κακουμένῳ,
 καὶ μὴ μακρὰν δὴ διὰ πόνων ἐναυστόλουν
 εἰκὸς σφαδάζειν ἦν ἄν.

EUR. *Frag. Æol.* 19.

Ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν ἦν κλαίουσιν ἰᾶσθαι κακὰ,
 καὶ τὸν θανόντα δακρύοις ἀνιστάναι,
 ὁ χρυσὸς ἦσσαν κτῆμα τοῦ κλαίειν ἂν ἦν.

SOPH. *Frag.* 501.

Εἰ μὴ τόδ' ὄμμα καὶ φρένες διάστροφοι
 γνώμης ἀπῆξαν τῆς ἐμῆς, οὐκ ἄν ποτε
 δίκην κατ' ἄλλου φωτὸς ὧδ' ἐψήφισαν.

SOPH. *Aj.* 447.

- (3) A probable supposition (No. 3 pure) is expressed by *ἐάν* or *ἥν* with a Conjunctive in the first clause, and an Indicative without *ἄν* in the second; or by an Imperative. Formula,
 'If he is, or be—he may be, is, or will be.'

The Conjunctive is rarely used in English for this construction.

Χρεία διδάσκει, κἂν βραδύς τις ᾖ, σοφόν.

EUR. *Frag. Tel.* 19.

Ἀρετὴ δέ, κἂν θανῇ τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται.

EUR. *Frag. Tem.* 1.

Ἔργου δὲ παντὸς ἦν τις ἄρχηται καλῶς
 καὶ τὰς τελευτὰς εἰκὸς ἐσθ' οὕτως ἔχειν.

SOPH. *Frag.* 715.

Νῦν εἰ μένειν δεῖ, μίμν' ἐφ' ἡμέραν μίαν.

EUR. *Med.* 355.

Κἂν μὲν κτάνω τόνδ', οἶκον οἰκήσω μόνος.

EUR. *Phæn.* 1231.

A condition taken for granted and its consequence are expressed by *εἰ* with a Present or Future Indicative, followed in the second clause by another Indicative without *ἄν*, or by an Imperative.

Εἰ φρονεῖν ἔχω
κρείσσον τόδ' ἐστὶ καρτεροῦ βραχίονος.
EUR. *Frag. Ant.* 30.

Εἰ ληφθήσομαι
δόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα καὶ τεχνωμένη
θανοῦσα θήσω τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς γέλων.
EUR. *Med.* 381.

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

The Constructions of Relative sentences whether Pronominal or Adverbial are analogous to those of Conditional sentences; in many instances their sense is identical. Dependent sentences also are generally only a peculiar form of Relative sentences, and do not differ in construction from them; perhaps in all cases their origin is relative.

Relative sentences in Greek, as in Latin, are divided into Definite and Indefinite:—

- (1) The Indefinite Relative without *ἄν*, in which both the action and all pertaining to it is imaginary or uncertain (cf. Cond. Form, No. 1), is constructed with the Optative. This is not of frequent occurrence. The Indefinite Relative, in ordinary Classical Greek, is not constructed with the Conjunctive Mood, though examples of this occur.
- (2) The Indefinite Relative with *ἄν* answering to the Latin *cunque*, as *quicunque*, with the meaning that the main action is certain, and some minor point only uncertain, is always constructed with the Conjunctive. (Cf. Cond. Form, No. 3). This implies a main construction in Present Time. When the time is past the whole idea becomes more undecided; *ἄν* is dropped, and an Optative used.

- (1) *Ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἐσμέν· ἄνδρα δ' ὠφελεῖν ἀφ' ὧν
ἔχοι τε καὶ δύναιτο κάλλιστος πόνων.*

SOPH. O. T. 314.

Τί δ' ἂν φοβοῖτ' ἄνθρωπος ᾗ τὰ τῆς τύχης,
κρατεῖ, πρόνοια δ' ἐστὶν οὐδενός, σαφής,
εἰκὴ κράτιστον ζῆν ὅπως δύναίτο τις.

SOPH. *O. T.* 979.

*Ερδοι τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.

Ἄλλ' ἐμοί γ' εἶη τέκνα,
ἂ καὶ μάχοιτο, καὶ μετ' ἀνδράσιν πρέποι,
μὴ σχήματ' ἄλλως ἐν πόλει πεφυκότα.

EUR. *Frag. Erecth.* 17.

Ἄλλ' ὃν πόλις στήσειε τοῦδε χρῆ κλύειν.

SOPH. *Antig.* 666.

In narrative, past sentences are obviously less definite and vivid than present; therefore the Mood constructions in past sentences will be Optative, if regular, and in present sentences Conjunctive.

*Κλαῖε δ' ὀργάνων ὄτου
ψαύσειεν, οἷς ἐχρήτο δειλαία πάρος.

SOPH. *Trach.* 905.

- (2) Μὴ νυν δοκῶμεν δρῶντες ἂν ἡδόμεθα
οὐκ ἀντιτίσειν αὐθις ἂν λυπώμεθα.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1085.

Κἄνπερ λαβοῦσα κόσμον ἀμφιθῇ χροῖ
κακῶς ὀλεῖται πᾶς θ' ὅς ἂν θίγῃ κόρης.

EUR. *Med.* 787.

Οἷς γὰρ ἂν σεισθῇ θεόθεν δόμος, ἄτας
οὐδέν ἐλλείπει.

SOPH. *Antig.* 584.

Cf. ἔως, ἔως ἂν, πρὶν, πρὶν ἄν.

- (3) The Definite Relative is always constructed with the Indicative (cf. Conditional Forms 2 and 4).

- (3) Αἰσχροὺν γὰρ ἄνδρα τοῦ μακροῦ χρῆζειν βίου,
κακοῖσιν ὅστις μηδὲν ἐξαλλάσσεται.

SOPH. *Aj.* 474.

Οὐκ ἂν πριαίμην οὐδενός λόγου βροτὸν
ὅστις κεναῖσιν ἐλπίσιν θερμαίνεται.

SOPH. *Aj.* 478.

* Deianira.

‘Ορῶ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ὄντας ἄλλο πλὴν
εἶδωλ’, ὅσοιπερ ζῶμεν, ἢ κούφην σκιάν.

SOPH. *Aj.* 126.

TIME SENTENCES.

Relative Time Particles in Greek are Definite and Indefinite; their construction is the same as the Relative Pronoun, for they are Relatives. Relative Particles of Place have the same construction.

Relative Adverbs of Place.

Κἀγὼ ἔφευγον ἔνθα μήποτ’ ὀψοίμην κακῶν
χρησμῶν ὀνειδή τῶν ἐμῶν τελούμενα.

SOPH. *O. T.* 796.

Κρύψας’ ἐαυτὴν ἔνθα μή τις εἰσίδοι
βρυχάτο.

SOPH. *Trach.* 903.

Οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἐσῆγον σίτον ἀπαίροντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου
ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν. THUC. IV. 26.

Τοὺς ψιλοὺς ἢ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσκείντο ἔτρεπον.

THUC. IV. 33.

- (1) Indefinite Time Particles without ἄν are constructed with the Optative.
- (2) Indefinite Time Particles with ἄν are constructed with the Conjunctive.
- (3) Definite Time Particles are constructed with the Indicative.

- (1) Χειμῶνα δ’ εἰ λέγοι τις οἶωνοκτόνον,
οἶον παρείχ’ ἄφερτον Ἰδαία χιῶν,
ἢ θάλπος εὖτε πόντος ἐν μεσημβριναῖς
κοίταις ἀκύμων νηνέμοις εὖδοι πεσών. . . .

ÆSCH. *Ag.* 563.

‘Ο δὲ Ἱπποκράτης δύναμιν ἔχων ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη ἔμελλε
στρατεύειν. THUC. IV. 77.

Ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης ἑκατὸν πελταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὁπότε
 πύλαι τινὲς ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν.

THUC. IV. 111.

Αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ, ὅπη προσπίπτοιεν, ἀπήντων αὐτοῖς.

THUC. IV. 127.

- (2) Σὺ δ' ὦ τὸν αἰπὺν οὐρανὸν διφρηλατῶν
 Ἥλιε, πατρῴαν τὴν ἐμὴν ὅταν χθόνα
 ἴδῃς, ἐπισχὼν χρυσόνωτον ἡνίαν
 ἄγγειλον ἄτας τὰς ἐμάς.

SOPH. *Aj.* 845.

Ὅταν δ' ἴκηται, τηνικαὐτ' ἐγὼ κακὸς
 μὴ δρῶν ἂν εἶην πάνθ' ὅς' ἂν *δηλοῖ θεός.

SOPH. *O. T.* 76.

Ὅταν ταχύς τις οὐπιβουλεύων λάθρα
 χωρῇ, ταχὺν δεῖ καμὲ βουλεύειν πάλιν.

SOPH. *O. T.* 618.

Δεινὴ τις ὀργὴ καὶ δυσίατος πέλει
 ὅταν φίλοι φίλοισι συμβάλωσ' ἔριν.

EUR. *Med.* 520.

Οὐ γάρ ποτ' οὔτ' ἂν ἐν πόλει νόμοι καλῶς
 φέροιנט' ἂν, ἔνθα μὴ καθεστήκη δέος.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1073.

Ὅπου δ' ὑβρίζειεν δρᾶν θ' ἂ βούλεται παρῇ
 ταύτην νόμιζε τὴν πόλιν χρόνῳ ποτὲ
 ἐξ οὐρίων δραμοῦσαν ἐς βυθὸν πεσεῖν.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1081.

Οὗτος δ' ἐνθ' ἂν ᾗ στυγῆσεται.

SOPH. *O. T.* 672.

- (3) Ἀνωλόλυξα μὲν πάλαι χαρᾶς ὕπο
 ὅτ' ἦλθ' ὁ πρῶτος νύχιος ἄγγελος πυρός.

ÆSCH. *Ag.* 587.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνήλθε λαμπρὸν ἡλίου φάος,
 ὀρῶμεν ἀνθούην πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον νεκροῖς.

ÆSCH. *Ag.* 658.

Νῦν δ' ἥνικ' ἄθλων τῶνδ' ὑπερτελῆς ἔφυ,
ἐνταῦθα δὴ μάλιστα ταρβίσασ' ἔχω.

SOPH. *Trach.* 36.

ἕως and πρίν are constructed as other Time Particles, with these additional circumstances;—

πρίν ἄν is only used in a negative sentence.

Οὐκοῦν καὶ εἰκόνας γραμμάτων οὐ πρότερον γνωσόμεθα πρίν ἂν αὐτὰ γνῶμεν. PLAT. *Rep.* 402 B.

The same rule applies to πρίν with an Optative, a construction which will occur where the sentence is one of Past time; or an Optative precedes.

πρίν is used with an Infinitive, where an actual fact is not stated, e.g. ταῦτ' οὖν πρίν παθεῖν φυλάξομαι. 'I will guard against this before I suffer,' i.e. I will take care I do not suffer this, whereas πρίν πείσομαι would mean 'before I suffer, as I am going to, I will guard against this.'

Ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ', εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν
νέον παλαιῷ, πρίν τόδ' ἐξηντληκέναι.

EUR. *Med.* 78.

The following are the Constructions admissible with πρίν.

- (1) Καί τις γεραίά προσπόλων
ἀνωλόλυξε πρίν γ' ὄρᾱ . . .

EUR. *Med.* 1171.

cried joyously before she sees (as she did see).

Ἡγόμην ἀνὴρ
ἀστῶν μέγιστος τῶν ἐκεῖ πρίν μοι τύχη
τοιᾷδ' ἐπέστη.

SOPH. *O. T.* 775.

before such a chance as this lighted on me (as it did do).

After Negatives.

- (2) "Ολοιο μή πω, πρίν μάθοιμ' εἰ καὶ πάλιν
γνώμην μετοίσεις.

SOPH. *Phil.* 961.

ἀλλ' οὐποτ' ἔγωγ' ἂν, πρὶν ἴδοιμ' ὀρθὸν ἔπος,
μεμφομένων ἂν καταφαίην.

SOPH. O. T. 503.

Ἄρ' οὖν, τούτων ἔνεκα κυριωτάτῃ ἐν μουσικῇ τροφῇ, ὅτι ὁ ἐκεῖ
τραφεὶς τὰ μὲν καλὰ ἐπαινοῖ, καὶ τρέφοιτ' ἂν ἀπ' αὐτῶν, τὰ δ' αἰσχροὶ
ψέγοι τ' ἂν ὀρθῶς καὶ μισοῖ ἔτι νέος ὢν, πρὶν λόγον δυνατὸς εἶναι
λαβεῖν. Ἐμοὶ γοῦν δοκεῖ, ἔφη, τῶν τοιούτων ἔνεκα ἐν μουσικῇ εἶναι
ἡ τροφή. Ὡς περ, ἄρα, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, γραμμάτων πέρι τότε ἱκανῶς
εἶχομεν, ὅτε τὰ στοιχεῖα οὐτ' ἐν μικρῷ οὐτ' ἐν μεγάλῳ ἡτιμάζομεν
ἀλλὰ πανταχοῦ προὔθυμούμεθα διαγιγνώσκειν, ὥς οὐ πρότερον
ἐσόμενοι γραμματικοί, πρὶν οὕτως εἶχομεν. Ἀληθῆ. Οὐκοῦν καὶ
εἰκόνας γραμμάτων οὐ πρότερον γνωσόμεθα, πρὶν ἂν αὐτὰ γνῶμεν.
Παντάπασι μὲν οὖν. Ἄρ' οὖν, οὕτως οὐδὲ μουσικοὶ πρότερον ἐσό-
μεθα, πρὶν ἂν τὰ τῆς σωφροσύνης εἶδη γνωρίζωμεν.

PLAT. Rep. 401 E.

Without ἂν.

Οἱ γὰρ κακοὶ γνώμασι τὰγαθὸν χεροῖν
ἔχοντες οὐκ ἴσασι, πρὶν τις ἐκβάλῃ.

before one chances to lose it (as often happens). SOPH. Aj. 964.

Οὐ γάρ ἐσθ' ἢ γ' αὔριον
πρὶν εὖ πάθῃ τις τὴν παρούσαν ἡμέραν.

before one chances to be happy (as often happens). SOPH. Trach. 945.

Μήπω μέγ' εἴπῃς, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἴδῃς.

SOPH. Frag. 520.

With Infinitive.

Ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν ἐμὸν (αἰῶνα) καὶ πρὶν γ' εἰς Αἴδου μολεῖν
ἔξοιδ' ἔχουσα δυστυχῇ τε καὶ βαρύν.

SOPH. Trach. 4.

Παῦσαι, πρὶν ὀργῆς καμὲ μεστῶσαι λέγων.

SOPH. Ant. 280.

Ταῦτ' οὖν πρὶν παθεῖν φυλάξομαι.

EUR. Med. 281.

Πρὶν νῦν τὰ πλείον' ἱστορεῖν, ἐκ τῆσδ' ἔδρας
ἔξελθε.

SOPH. O. C. 36.

Construction of *ἕως*.

- (a) (1) When *ἕως* is definite and denotes duration of time it will be joined with an Indicative.

Ἄλλ' αὐτὰ δὴ σοι ταῦτα καὶ πράσσω, Δίχα,
ἕως σὺ ταῖς ἔσωθεν ἡγορῶ ξέναῖς.

SOPH. *Trach.* 600.

Whilst you were speaking, during the time.

Ἔως μὲν οὖν γῆς ὄρθ' ἔκειθ' ὀρίσματα
τροφαῖσιν ὥς τις πτόρθος ἡνέξομην καλῶς.

EUR. *Hec.* 16.

- (2) When it means duration of time, part indefinite, as long as it chances, a Conjunctive with *ἄν* will follow it.

Οὐ μοι φόβου μέλαθρον ἐλπὶς ἐμπατεῖν
ἕως ἂν αἴθῃ πῦρ ἐφ' ἐστίας ἐμῆς
Αἴγισθος

ÆSCH. *Agam.* 1433.

χωρῶμεν ἥδη, παῖδες, εἰς τὰ τῶν σοφῶν
διδασκαλεῖα, μουσικῆς παιδεύματα.
προσλαμβάνειν δὲ δεῖ καθ' ἡμέραν αἰεὶ,
ἕως ἂν ἐξῇ μανθάνειν βελτίονα,

SOPH. *Frag.* 779.

- (β) (1) *ἕως*, *until*, when connected with the previous clause by transition of sense, a Conjunctive.

Ἔως δ' ἂν ἐκμάθῃς, ἔχ' ἐλπίδα.

SOPH. *O. T.* 834.

Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν γὰρ μηδὲν ἡδιστος βίος,
ἕως τὸ χαίρειν καὶ τὸ λυπεῖσθαι μάθῃς.

SOPH. *Aj.* 554.

An Opt. after Past tenses in same sense.

Περιεμένομεν ἐκάστοτε, ἕως ἀνοιχθεῖν τὸ δεσμοκτήριον· ἐπειδὴ
δὲ ἀνοιχθεῖν, ἤειμεν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη.

PLAT. *Phædo*, 59 D.

- (2) *ἕως*, *until*, meaning up to the time that, an Indicative.

Παίονσι, κρεοκοποῦσι δυστήνων μέλη
ἕως ἀπάντων ἐξαπέφθειραν βίον.

ÆSCH. *Pers.* 463.

Αὐτοῦ μὲν, οὐπερ καφάνης, ἔως ἐγὼ
λέξω τάδ' ἐλθών.

SOPH. O. C. 77.

DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

In Dependent sentences the Conjunctive is used after Present Tenses, when any mental impression, purpose, or intention, is to be expressed; and the Optative, in similar circumstances, after Past Tenses.

- (1) Δείξω δὲ καὶ σοὶ τήνδε περιφανῇ νόσον,
ὡς πᾶσιν Ἀργείοισιν εἰσιδὼν θροῆς.

SOPH. *Aj.* 66.

Κόμιζέ νῦν μοι παῖδα τὸν ἐμὸν, ὡς ἴδω.

SOPH. *Aj.* 530.

Κἂν τὸ μηδὲν ὦ
κἂν μηδὲν ἔρπω, τήν γε δράσασαν τάδε
χειρώσομαι κακ τῶνδε. προσμῶλοι μόνον,
ἵν' ἐκδιδαχθῇ πᾶσιν ἀγγέλλειν ὅτι
καὶ ζῶν κακοὺς γὰρ καὶ θανῶν ἐτισάμην.

SOPH. *Trach.* 1107.

Ἀμαρτίας σφέ δέι θεοῖς δοῦναι δίκην
ὡς ἂν διδαχθῇ τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδα
στέργειν.

ÆSCH. *P. V.* 9.

- (2) Ὅστις στρατῷ ξύμπαντι βουλεύσας φόνον
νύκτωρ ἐπεστράτευσεν, ὡς ἔλοι δορί.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1055.

Καὶ μὴν μάλιστα τοῦτ' ἀφικόμην, ὅπως
σοῦ πρὸς δόμους ἐλθόντος εὖ πράξαιμί τι.

SOPH. O. T. 1005.

The Indicative, as in English, is used when a fact is stated, not as growing out of the first clause, but only following after it, or belonging to it.

Ὡς μὲν τάδ' οὐχ ὧδ' ἔστ' ἄριστ' εἰργασμένα
μή μ' ἐκδίδασκε, μηδὲ συμβούλευ' ἔτι.

SOPH. O. T. 1369.

Οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως πόλιν
 κείνην ἐρείψεις, ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν αἵματι
 πεσεῖ μιανθεῖς.

SOPH. O. C. 1374.

Οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως ὄψει σὺ δεῦρ' ἐλθόντα με.
 Οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅτι ἡμαρτες.

SOPH. Ant. 329.

Ἀντὶ γὰρ ψυχῆς μιᾶς
 οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ τήνδ' ἐγὼ σώσω πόλιν.

VARIATIONS ALLOWABLE IN CONDITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

Variations in No. 1.

An Optative in the first clause, followed by an Indicative Imperfect without *ἄν* in the second, to denote a certain consequence recurring on varying conditions. Whenever so and so, or wherever so and so,—so and so resulted.

Εἴ τινες προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων αὐτοῖς.

Εἴ πη δέοιτό τι ἀπεσταύρουν.

THUC. IV. 69.

Εἴ του φίλων βλέψειεν οἰκετῶν δέμας
 ἔκλαιεν ἢ δύστηνος εἰσορωμένη.

SOPH. Trach. 908.

Kindred constructions.

Relative of Place.

Αἱ ἐκδρομαί, ὅπη προσπίπτοιεν, ἀπήντων αὐτοῖς.

THUC. IV. 127.

Ἐπειδὴ προσβάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις οὐ ραδίως ἀπελύοντο.

THUC. I. 49.

Relative of Time.

Καὶ ὁπότε μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνεδίδοσαν, ἀποχωροῦσι δὲ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον. Οἳ τε ἱππῆς προσιππεύοντες ἢ δοκοῖ προσέβαλλον καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα φοβήσαντες ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

THUC. II. 79.

- (1) A Future in the second clause to denote a certain consequence on an imaginary condition, e.g. 'Though *I should die*, *I will* not.'

'If *I should pay* your worship blows again,
Perchance you *will not bear* them patiently.'

'*I'll speak* to it, *though* hell itself *should gape*.'

Εἰ δ' οὖν τι κακτρέποιοτο τοῦ πρόσθεν λόγου
οὔτοι ποτ', ὦναξ, τόν γε Λαίου φόνον
φανεῖ δικαίως ὀρθόν.

SOPH. O. T. 351.

Ἀγάμεμνον, οὐδ' εἰ πέλεκυν ἐν χεροῖν ἔχων
μέλλοι τις εἰς τράχηλον ἐμβαλεῖν ἐμόν,
σιγήσομαι.

EUR. Frag. Tel. 5.

- (2) An Indicative Present in the second clause.

'*Thou wrong'st* thyself, if thou *shouldst strive* to choose.'

'*An I might live* to see thee married once,
I have my wish.'

Ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος, μὴ λέγ' εὖ· τὸ γὰρ λέγειν
εὖ δεινόν ἐστιν, εἰ φέροι τινα βλάβην.

Πολλοῖσι δ' ὄμβροισ ἡλίου τε καύμασιν
*μοχθοῦσα τλήμων, δεύτερ' ἡγείται τὰ τῆς
οἴκοι διαίτης, εἰ πατὴρ τροφὴν ἔχοι.

SOPH. O. C. 350.

Variations in No. 2.

A Past Indicative with εἰ in the first clause, followed by an Optative with ἄν to denote an imaginary consequence following on a case put by the speaker.

'If you *did know* to whom I gave the ring,
You *would abate* the strength of your displeasure.'

'Had I it *written*, I *would tear* the word.'

Πᾶν τοίνυν, εἰ καὶ τοῦτ' ἔτλη, κλύοι τις ἄν.

SOPH. Trach. 71.

* Antigone.

*Ἴσως τοι, κεί βλέποντα μὴ ᾽πόθουν,
θανόντ' ἂν οἰμώξειαν ἐν χρεῖα δορός.

SOPH. *Aj.* 962.

Variations in No. 3.

An Optative with ἂν in the second clause to denote an uncertain consequence on a certain or probable condition.

'If I answer not, you might haply think
Tongue-tied ambition yielded.'

Καὶ γὰρ εἰ σύ με στυγείς
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην σοι κακῶς φρονεῖν ποτε.

EUR. *Med.* 462.

*Ὅταν τις θεῶν
βλάβηται, δύναται ἂν οὐδ' ἂν ἰσχύων φυγεῖν.

SOPH. *Elec.* 696.

Τᾶμ' εἰάν θεῆς ἔπη
κλύων δέχεσθαι
ἀλκὴν λάβοις ἂν κἀνακούφισιν κακῶν.

SOPH. *O. T.* 216.

A Participle in the first clause is put to denote a condition assumed as granted.

'I should kick being kicked, and being at that pass
You would keep from my heels, and beware of an ass.'

Διψῶντι γάρ τοι πάντα προσφέρων σοφὰ
οὐκ ἂν πλέον τέρψειας ἢ πιεῖν διδούς.

SOPH. *Frag.* 702.

Οὐκ ἂν δύναιο μὴ καμὼν εὐδαιμονεῖν,
αἰσχρὸν τε μοχθεῖν μὴ θέλειν νεανίαν.

EUR. *Frag. Cress.* 6.

Οὐκ ἂν στρατός γε σωφρόνως ἄρχοιτ' ἔτι
μηδὲν φόβου πρόβλημα μηδ' αἰδοῦς ἔχων.

SOPH. *Aj.* 1075.

Κᾶν μὲν κτάνω τόνδ', οἶκον οἰκήσω μόνος,
ἦσσώμενος δὲ τῷδε παραδώσω πόλιν.

EUR. *Phon.*

Οὐκ ἂν μακρὰν
 ἔχνευον αὐτὸς μὴ οὐκ ἔχων τι σύμβολον.
 SOPH. O. T. 220.

Opinionative Optative, first clause suppressed.

‘I would you were half so honest,
 Mens’ prayers then *would seek you*, not their fears.’
 ‘Gold *were as good* as twenty orators.’

Τρόπον μὲν ἂν πόνων
 οὐκ ἂν διείποιμ’, οὐ γὰρ οἶδ’ ἄλλ’ ὅστις ἦν
 θακῶν ἀταρβῆς τῆς θέας, ὅδ’ ἂν λέγοι.
 SOPH. Trach. 21.

Τότ’ ἂν τις εἰσίδοιτο τὴν αὐτοῦ σκοπῶν
 πρῶξιν, κακοῖσιν οἷς ἐγὼ βαρύνομαι.
 SOPH. Trach. 151.

Τὸ μὴ πυθέσθαι, τοῦτό μ’ ἀλγύνειεν ἂν.
 SOPH. Trach. 458.

Μετὰ γὰρ μεγάλων βαιὸς ἄριστ’ ἂν
 καὶ μέγας ὀρθοῖθ’ ὑπὸ μικροτέρων.
 SOPH. Aj. 160.

Οὐκ ἂν πριαίμην οὐδενὸς λόγου βροτῶν
 ὅστις κενῶσιν ἐλπίσιν θερμαίνεται.
 SOPH. Aj. 477.

ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,
 τὰ δ’ ἄλλ’ ὅμοιος· καὶ γένοι’ ἂν οὐ κακός.
 SOPH. Aj. 550.

The second clause resolved with ἂν and the Infinitive.

Ἐγὼ νομίζω πατρὶ φίλτατον τέκνον,
 παισὶν τε τοὺς τεκόντας, οὐδὲ συμμάχους
 ἄλλους γενέσθαι φήμ’ ἂν ἐνδικωτέρους.
 Οἶμαι γὰρ οὗτ’ ἂν Ἰστρον οὔτε Φᾶσιν ἂν
 νίψαι καθαρμῷ τήνδε τὴν στέγην.
 SOPH. O. T. 1227.

Δοκéis γὰρ ἄν με τόνδε θωπεύσαι ποτε
εἰ μή τι κερδαίνουσιν ἢ τεχνωμένην;

EUR. *Med.* 368.

Ἐς τὴν τύχην

Πεσοῦσ' ὅσῃν σὺ πῶς ἂν ἐκνεῦσαι δοκéis;

EUR. *Hip.* 470.

It will be seen in the previous pages that an Optative with ἄν is an admissible construction in the second clause of any Greek Conditional sentence.

SOME ENGLISH MOOD CONSTRUCTIONS.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

The imaginary Case, Number 1.

‘BUT should she thus be stolen away from you,
It would be much vexation to your age.’

‘Were you well served, you would be taught your duty.’

‘I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so apparently.’

‘If he should break his day, what should I gain?’


‘If I could add a lie unto a fault,
I would deny it.’

‘If he were honester, he were much goodlier.’

‘I were but little happy, if I could say how much.’

‘If I should live a thousand years, I never should forget it.’

‘If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.’

 ‘*Wer’t not for laughing, I should pity him.*’

‘If the man were alive, and would deny it,
I would make him eat a piece of my sword.’

‘If I were sawed into quantities, I should make four dozen of
such bearded hermit’s staves as master Shallow.’

‘If wishes would prevail with me,
My purpose should not fail with me,
But thither would I hie.’

*Number 2 (a).**

‘If you had known the virtue of the ring,
You would not thus have parted with the ring.’

‘Should I have wished a thing, it had been this.’

‘I would have stayed till I had made you merry,
If worthier friends had not prevented me.’

‘What would he have said, if he had known of the massacre in
France?’

‘Had I been born a Norman, I should have had luck on my
side.’

*Number 2 so seldom in English has both clauses Conjunctive,
that it has seemed enough to give the common usage.*

Number 2 (b).

‘If you had any pity, grace, or manners,
You would not make me such an argument.’

‘Had I such venture forth
The better part of my affections would
Be with my hopes.’

* *Was* or *were* are only Imperfects when used with a present participle. Everywhere else they are simple Perfects. *Had*, also, is a simple Perfect when not joined to a Participle.

'I should flout him if he writ to me.'

'If your leisure served, I would speak with you.'

'If I thought that, I'd forswear it.'

'If you did know to whom you gave the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.'

'If you but said it, 'twere as deep with me.'

Though it is perfectly good English to say, 'if I were running, so and so would happen,' yet as a fact the Imperfect Conjunction occurs so seldom as practically to be of no literary value. Its place is taken by the Perfect 'If I ran, &c.'

Number 3.

'However sublime the theme of our meditations, if it really *be* beyond us, it is just as much a waste of our energies and our time to meddle with it, as to busy ourselves with the veriest trifles in existence.'

'If fortune *serve* me, *I'll requite* this kindness.'

'If it *prove* so, *I will be* gone the sooner.'

'If the wind *blow* any way from shore,
I will not barbour in this town to-night.'

'If thou *keep* promise, *I shall end* this strife.'

'If *she agree*, within her scope of choice
Lies my consent.'

'*I'll look* to like, if looking liking *move*.'

'Or if *be do*, it *needs must be* by stealth.'

'*I'll cross* it, though it *blast me*.'

‘What if it *tempt* you toward the flood, my lord,
And there *assume* some other horrible form?’

‘If it *live* in your memory,
Begin at this line.’

‘For murder, though it *have* no tongue, *will speak*.’

‘If he but *blench*,
I know my course.’

The Condition implied.

‘*I should blush*, I know,
To be o’erheard and taken napping so.’
(If I was overheard.)

‘*’Twere* pity they *should* lose their father’s land.’

‘*It were* better you *troubled* him.’

‘*To fly* the boar before the boar pursues,
Were to incense the boar to follow us.’

‘*I should* kick *being kicked*, and *being at that* pass,
You would keep from my heels, and beware of an ass.’

‘*I would* *outstare* the sternest eyes that look
To win thee, lady.’

‘And yet *to be afraid* of my deserving,
Were but a weak disabling of myself.’

‘*I would* lose all *to deliver* you.’

‘*But for* your company,
I would have been a-bed an hour ago.’

‘*I would* not change this hue,
Except to steal your thoughts.’

*Probable Condition and Consequence.**First Clause understood.*

‘I would you were half so honest, men’s prayers then (if you were) *would seek you*, not their fears.’

‘Now I dare not say I have one friend alive, (if I were to say it) *thou wouldst disprove it*.’

(If served properly) ‘He *would have* chipped bread well.’

‘Welcome is banishment, (if I were to die) welcome *were my* death.’

‘It *would seem* strange unto him (if it were done) when he waked.’

‘Gold *were as good* as twenty orators.’ (If it were given).

‘Grief *would have* tears.’ (If it were gratified).

‘I would I were thy bird. Sweet, so would I, yet (if you were) I *should kill* thee with much cherishing.’

Second Clause understood.

‘If I *were covetous* (I should be rich), how am I so poor?’

‘And out of doubt you do me now more wrong than (you would have done me) *if you had* made waste of all I have.’

‘What (will be the risk) *if it tempt you* toward the flood, my lord, and there assume some other horrible form?’

THE DEPENDENT SENTENCE.

‘Superfluous branches
We *lop away* that bearing boughs may live.’

‘Pray God, my news be worth a welcome, lord.’

‘Faith, Sir John, ’tis more than time that I were there, and you too.’

‘Welcome, Sir Walter Blunt; and would to God
You were of our determination.’

‘And Heaven forbid, but still I should stand so,
I would you would accept of grace and love.’

‘How now, my lord of Worcester? ’tis not well
That you and I should meet upon such terms
As now we meet.’

‘It is not possible, it cannot be,
The king would keep his word in loving us.’

‘O would the quarrel lay upon our heads,
And that no man might draw short breath to day,
But I and Harry Monmouth.’

‘But heaven forbid a shallow scratch should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this.’





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